Miss Corral

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

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Note: Because schools and public libraries preserve the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS for future reference, an index is supplied annually, listing all subjects, pictures, and maps. The Index to Volume XIX covers the 30 issues from February 19, 1940, through the current number.

Photograph by Thor Heyerdahl

BOAR'S MEAT AND RED ROASTED BANANAS MAKE A SOUTH SEA ISLAND FEAST

On the French island of Fatu-Hiva, southernmost of the Marquesas group in the South Pacific, the jungle menu may include red mountain bananas, green breadfruit, taro root, coconuts, and fruit juices with sugar cane sweetening. A hunt can supply wild boar's meat, which must be shared with the patient hunting dogs. The meat, before being roasted between hot stones, is wrapped in sections of breadfruit leaf. The red, stubby mountain bananas, shown hanging from the roof of the shack, are also roasted, like plantains, instead of being eaten raw like their yellow Central American relatives which supply the heaviest of all the fruit imports into the United States (Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 27, 1922, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Feb. 9, 1922. Copyright, 1941, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Sicily Gives First German Toe Hold in Mediterranean

THE ages-old hub of the mid-Mediterranean, where the Roman Empire began its rise and the Carthaginian Empire fell, where the "Sicilian Vespers" massacre drove out French oppressors to let Spanish tyrants in, where Napoleon was repulsed and Garibaldi welcomed—Sicily has again been caught in the whirlpool of history. War from the blue sub-tropical skies struck this triangular island at the toe of Italy's peninsular boot, as British bombers recently raided Catania, the second largest Sicilian city, to attack German air forces based there.

The Italian spot accorded to Germany for the first Nazi toe hold in the Mediterranean stands at the middle point of the great east-west shipping route through that strategic sea. Moreover, Italy's watchdog island overlooks the Mediterranean at the sea's central narrows, a 90-mile-wide bottleneck known as the Sicilian Channel, where north-south travel lanes are shortest and presumably easiest to protect.

Farms without Farmhouses on Mediterranean's Largest Island

Sicily, nearly 10,000 square miles in extent, is the largest island in the Mediterranean (map, next page). With a population of more than 400 to the square mile, it also is one of the most densely settled regions of southern Europe. Yet, it is estimated that one-sixth of the crowded land is owned by fewer than 200 families.

Although more than four million people live on the island, because of large estates and the old system of absentee ownership travelers see few farmhouses. Most Sicilians are concentrated in villages ten or fifteen miles apart. Some of them "commute," frequently on foot or donkey-back, daily to and from their work in the fields miles away.

Sicily's chief farm products are lemons, oranges, and almonds, plus cereals, figs, grapes, and olives. Olives were grown there 1,500 years before Christ.

As a source of mineral wealth, Sicily contains deposits generally believed more varied than valuable, including lead, quicksilver, iron, copper, petroleum, asbestos, salt. Sulphur is the basis of a centuries-old industry which still accounts for a large share of the world's demand. With this exception, however, most of the minerals are found in too limited quantities to be worth extracting.

Nature's Odd Contrasts Include Volcano

Even the sulphur industry has suffered in recent years as a result of competition from new sources, especially in Texas and Louisiana. Foreign competition in fruit-growing and wine-making has added considerably to the crowded island's economic problems. Before the United States restricted immigration, the combination of economic ills and population pressure resulted in Sicily's being called the island where "going to America" was big business. The ancient Sicilian city of Syracuse has namesake towns in New York and in Kansas.

A land of striking natural contrasts, Sicily is a spot where catastrophe sometimes masks a blessing. From destructive volcanic eruption, for example, has come the fertile soil that promotes flourishing crops. Mount Etna, 10,741 feet high, was described by the ancients as the island's "awful yet bountiful lord." Still active, it is one of the world's great volcanic spectacles, drawing visitors from around the world.

Sicily's geographic location in the heart of the Mediterranean, the "Dangerous Sea," has brought her prosperity and bitter struggle. Ruins of Greek temples and palaces, scattered along the coast, tell a fragmentary story of the island's Golden

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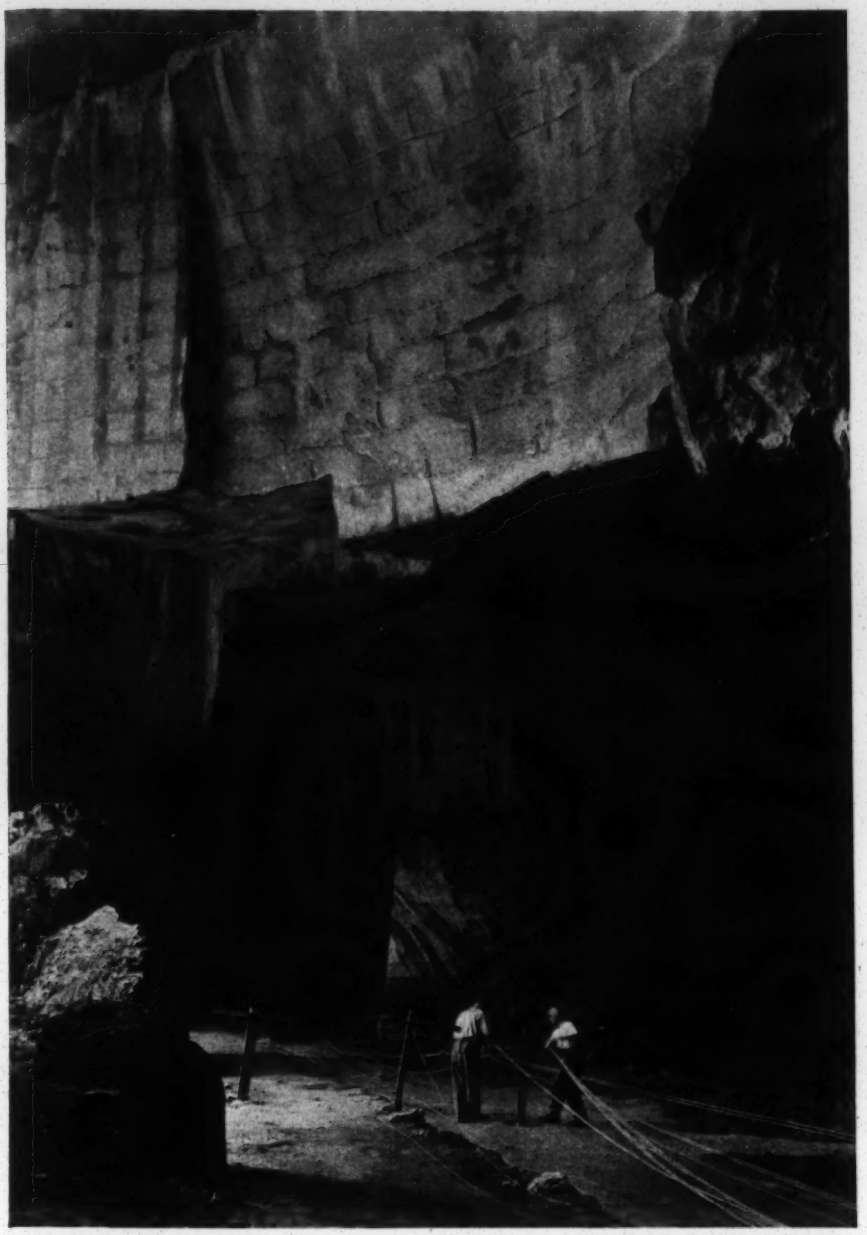

Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

FOR OLD CONSTRUCTION, QUARRIES; FOR NEW DESTRUCTION, SHELTERS

Greek colonists, after founding Syracuse in 734 B.C., quarried heavy stones from the bedrock of Sicily to build the city's monumental structures. Three centuries later the quarries became dungeons for 7,000 Greek war captives who labored there as slaves. Syracuse's man-made caves of rock have served as a ropewalk in recent years, where rope makers work in sheltered shade. The use of the quarries as bomb shelters in case of air raids has been considered, now that German bases on Sicily have drawn British bombers to attack the island (Bulletin No. 1).

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Yes, We Have More Bananas Than Ever

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, as far as anyone knows, never ate a banana. Those golden segments of the fruitful tropics were unknown to early American fruit bowls. When a bunch of bananas was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1875, curious observers formed a constant crowd around it. Wrapped in tinfoil, the unfamiliar fruit was then sold as a novelty to the luxury trade at a dollar a dozen. England's cautious prime minister Disraeli, whose foresight gave Britain control of the Suez Canal, was twenty-seven when he first tasted bananas; surprised into superlatives, he called them "the most delicious thing in the world."

But the prodigal and progressive United States of the 1940's has enlisted this rare delicacy in the defense program, turning to utilitarian ends the mischievous little-boy trick of skidding the unwary on banana peel. In January, the cargo vessel *Cape Lookout,* launched in Texas, slid off the ways over 3½ tons of bananas.

Eve Picked Bananas in Garden of Eden?

This golden newcomer among American fruits is a far-traveled alien of Oriental origin. The names of several species commemorate its Old World beginnings: *Musa sapientum,* "fruit of the wise men," so called because sages of India were supposed to relax in the shade of the banana tree; *Musa paradisiaca,* "fruit of paradise," reminiscent of a tradition that the banana tree and not the apple tree contributed to Eve's dilemma in the Garden of Eden. The dwarf banana of the Canary Islands, growing on little trees some four feet high, is still called the "Chinese dwarf." Many clues place the birth of the banana in eastern Asia south of the Himalayas.

From family-tree roots in India, China, and the Malay Peninsula, some varieties traveled east to tropical Pacific islands (illustration, cover).

Alexander the Great admired bananas in India in the 4th century B.C., but for all his power he could not have them in his cooler European home. It remained for Arab botanists to transfer the yellow clusters to the Holy Land and Egypt, a thousand years later. An amazing chapter in the banana's success story is the saga of its spread through 4,000 miles of central Africa to the Atlantic Coast, where Portuguese explorers discovered it in Guinea about 1475. They promptly transplanted the fruit, its African name, and cargoes of slaves to their new colonies in the Canary Islands.

Thirty Bunches Started Most Important U. S. Fruit Import

How bananas discovered America is a matter of record. Friar Thomas de Berlanga brought roots from the Canaries in 1516 to plant in Santo Domingo. By 1531 the Old World fruit accompanied Spaniards into Mexico. By 1607 it was at home in Panama. A Frenchman brought the Gros Michel variety, now the most popular kind on the market, in 1836 to Jamaica, and since then the Caribbean has become the world center for banana foreign trade.

The United States first encountered the fruit, according to trade traditions, when 30 bunches arrived from Cuba on the schooner *Reynard* in 1804. A full cargo of 1,500 bunches reached New York in 1830. But regular imports lagged until after the Civil War. A young American engineer, M. C. Keith, in 1871 started banana plantations in Costa Rica to provide freight for the railroad he was building there. A Cape Cod captain at the same time began bringing Jamaica bananas home to keep his schooner busy. When a merger of these two enter-

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Age, when Syracuse (illustration, inside cover) and other ancient cities rose to challenge the beauty and power of the motherland, Greece. At the height of its career, Syracuse counted nearly a million inhabitants.

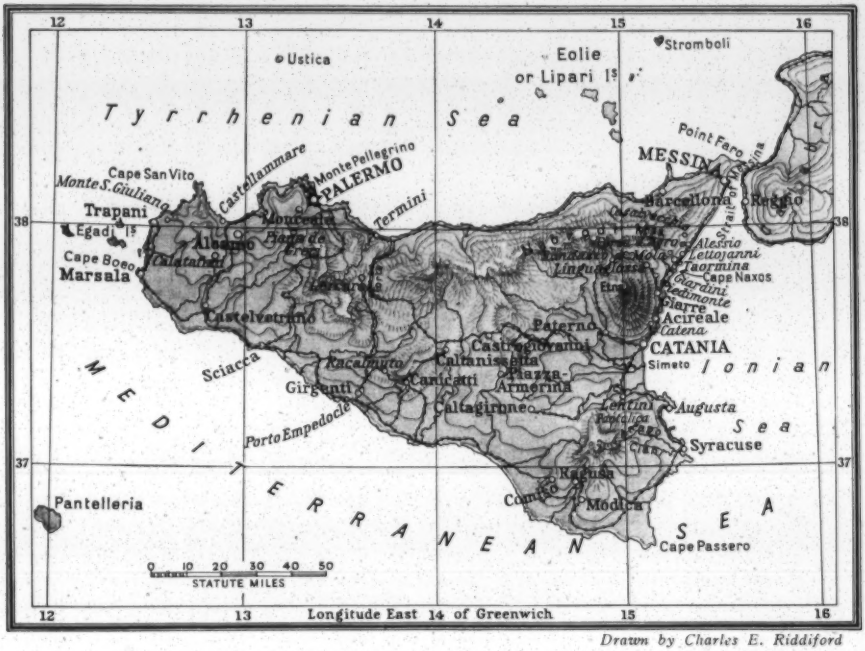
After the Greeks came the Romans, who made of Sicily a huge island granary, manned by slave labor. In the centuries that followed the decline of Rome, new blood strains were added to the Sicilian stream—Teutonic, with the Gothic and Vandal invasions; Arab, with the coming of the Saracen hordes; Norman, German, French, and Spanish. At the end of the rule of the Spanish Bourbons, when the Italian patriot Garibaldi came to the aid of the revolting islanders in 1860, the melting pot of races that is Sicily finally passed to Italy.

Although Syracuse grew to be one of the great metropolises of the ancient Mediterranean, it is now a relatively unimportant city compared with Palermo, with more than 400,000 people; Catania, with a quarter of a million inhabitants; and Messina, with 192,000.

Note: Additional photographs and descriptions of Sicily are contained in "Modern Odyssey in Classic Lands," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1940; "The 'Pilgrim' Sails the Seven Seas," August, 1937; and "Zigzagging Across Sicily," September, 1924. And in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Sicilian Channel Dramatizes Duel Between Sea and Air Power," February 3, 1941; and "Mount Etna Conquered by Motor Highway," December 3, 1934.

Sicily may be located on the Society's Map of Classical Lands of the Mediterranean, copies of which are available at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen).

Bulletin No. 1, February 17, 1941.



Drawn by Charles E. Riddiford

WITH THREE CORNERS AND THREE SEAS, SICILY CAUGHT SAILORS BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

In ancient times the Mediterranean's largest island was called Trinacria because of its three-cornered map outline. Between the west coast of mainland Italy, of which the tip shows (upper right), and Greece, sailors could not avoid passing at least one corner. The most dreaded was the northeasternmost tip, on the Strait of Messina, where the Charybdis whirlpool menaced navigators, opposite the mainland lair of the mythical monster Scylla. Although roughly only 30 per cent as large as Ireland, Sicily's 9,926-square-mile area supports four million people, almost as many as the combined population of Eire and Northern Ireland. The railroad system outlining the island's 422-mile coastline has numerous inland spurs, one encircling the volcanic cone of Mount Etna.

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Big Diomede and Little Diomede: Russia 2 Miles from U. S. A.

WHEN the first man came to set foot on the vast unpeopled North American continent some unguessed number of centuries ago, he no doubt came from Asia by way of what is now Bering Strait, where the easternmost mainland tip of Siberia is still 55 miles from the westernmost tip of North America. The slow trickle of prehistoric eastward pioneers who peopled the Americas with Asiatic ancestors of the Indians and later the Eskimos was subject to the hazards of violent storms and polar fog sweeping through Bering Strait.

The sub-Arctic weather of this earliest American waterway, of international consequence for centuries, now has a new importance. Since the lifting of the moral embargo on shipments of strategic materials from the United States to Russia, the U.S.S.R. has given special attention to sub-polar weather conditions for protection of shipping between the two countries. This has renewed the interest in one of the vital links in the Russian chain of "Arctic stations"—that on Big Diomede Island, in Bering Strait, 2 miles from U. S. territory.

Bare Stepping Stones at Crossroads of Two Continents

Big Diomede is within hailing distance of Little Diomede Island, only 2 miles southeast, on the U. S. side of the Siberian-Alaskan boundary meridian through Bering Strait (illustration, next page). The American island is a bare, 2-mile-long oval rock, rising steeply 1,000 feet from the water, while its Russian companion to the northwest is larger, higher, steeper, and even more barren.

The Russian "Arctic stations" of which Big Diomede is the easternmost outpost have been set up at various points in the Soviet Union's far-flung icy domain in recent years primarily to facilitate scientific research, including studies of weather. In May, 1937, such a station was established within 10 or 12 miles of the North Pole, to drift south for nine months and observe polar conditions throughout the year's cycle of seasons. The Big Diomede station was established in 1940.

The two Diomedes stand almost exactly in the middle of Bering Strait, with Asia less than 30 miles to the west and Alaska no farther away to the east, with the Bering Sea vestibule of the Pacific opening to the south and the full sweep of the silent Arctic Ocean to the north.

Eskimos Catch Birds in Nets for Food

In clear weather, the two continental mainlands are not only visible from the midway islands, but are actually in sight of each other. The weather is usually misty, however, in this region just south of the Arctic Circle. Heavy fogs hid the islands from their Russian discoverer, Vitus Bering, as he first passed them on his way through the strait which bears his name. When he later sighted one of them, he named it Diomede because the date, August 16 (1728), was St. Diomede's Day.

Despite the short distance between the islands, on the calendar they are 24 hours apart; it is noon Tuesday on Big Diomede when it is noon Monday on Little Diomede. This date difference is due to a man-made "time fence," the International Date Line, which has been traced between the islands and on southward, dividing the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

Fewer than 30 Eskimos lived on Big Diomede before the weather station was established. But the village climbing the rocky slope above the narrow boulder beach of Little Diomede has more than 100 inhabitants. In summer most of the

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prises in 1899 formed the United Fruit Company, there had been 114 companies organized to bring the far-traveled Asiatic fruit to Uncle Sam.

Now bananas, nowhere commercially grown in the United States, are the nation's most important fruit import, worth seven times as much as imports of olives, fourteen times as much as pineapples, twenty times as much as dates. The peak year, 1937, brought 66½ million bunches, or "stems," to U. S. fruit stands. New Orleans is the banana's chief port of entry, with New York second.

Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala, in that order, send the country 60 per cent of all its banana imports. Except El Salvador, every other Central American country contributes also to those imports, plus Colombia and Ecuador and the Caribbean islands of Jamaica, Cuba, and Hispaniola.

But patronizing laughs, as in O. Henry's day, at Central American lands as "banana republics" are now out of date. Their handling of the banana trade is nothing ludicrous, with precision-timing in cultivation of the fruit and assembly-line efficiency in the processes of collecting the stems and loading them on air-conditioned ships. Primitive conditions are becoming exceptional (illustration, below).

Moreover, only one of these countries now bases the national economy on fruit trade—Honduras, where the banana supplies four-fifths of all exports. For the others it is a sideline. British Honduras specializes in mahogany, Panama in Canal traffic; coffee is the chief export of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

A single bunch is the life work of a banana tree, which in its brief life shows eyes, hands, and fingers. The banana biography starts not with a seed, but with a rootstock cutting, which, like a sprouting potato, has an "eye" to plant. The "trunk" of the tree, which may grow 40 feet high, is merely a tightly sheathed cluster of leaves, from which the single heavy bud grows out and droops. The opening bud reveals small "fingers," which grow upward and thicken into "hands," or row clusters, of up-tilted bananas (see bunches in illustration on last page).

Bulletin No. 2, February 17, 1941.

Photograph by Shirley C. Hulse

NICARAGUA FINDS BANANAS EASY TO RAISE, HARD TO EXPORT

In Costa Rica, railroads and banana exports grew up side by side, to their mutual advantage, but in mountainous volcanic Nicaragua to the north banana shipments have been hampered by difficulties of transportation. The largest Central American republic stands ninth among the countries supplying the United States. With only 367 miles of railroad, Nicaragua must depend on ox-cart tracks or rivers turbulent with rapids. Where steamboats cannot navigate, primitive rafts carry small cargoes of bananas slowly down the rivers, frequently with a whole family camping on the front of the raft. In spite of handicaps, which include an attack of "sigatoka," the banana blight, more than 1,700,000 Nicaraguan bunches reached the U. S. in 1939.

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Little Diomede Eskimos sail over to Nome, Alaska, for seasonal work. The younger people speak Russian and English in addition to their Chukchi dialect.

The rocky surfaces of both islands are covered with dark, scaly lichens, except when summer brings blooms of the blue monkshood and the walnut-sized "Eskimo potato." The Eskimos on both islands live frugally on fish, sea mammals, and birds, the latter caught in long-handled nets from blinds built of rocks (illustration at end of Index).

On the trail of prehistoric Eskimo migrations, the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution jointly sponsored an expedition in 1936 which visited both Little and Big Diomede Islands. Evidence from kitchen middens on both islands showed that this was the route by which Eskimos entered America from Asia, presumably some 2,000 years ago, bringing with them the "Golden Age" culture of what is known as the Old Bering Sea period of Eskimo history. It is highly probable, although not yet proved, that by this same route man first entered the American continent, by pre-Eskimo migration of ancestors of the Indians.

Note: Additional data on Alaska and the Eskimos will be found in "Our Air Frontier in Alaska," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1940; "Frozen Fragments of American History," May, 1939; and "Our Search for the Lost Aviators," August, 1938. See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "St. Lawrence Eskimos Reduce High Cost of Wooing," December, 1938; and "Alaska's Wealth Now Recognized Among Sea Treasures," May 9, 1938.

The Diomede Islands appear on The Society's Map of Asia, available at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen). Alaska and the Diomedes can be found on The Society's Map of North America, obtainable from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50¢ a copy (paper).

Bulletin No. 3, February 17, 1941.

Photograph by Henry B. Collins, Jr.

RUSSIA LOOMS FAINTLY ACROSS LITTLE DIOMEDE'S FRONT-YARD FENCE

The low-lying mists so characteristic of the region partly conceal Big Diomede Island, the easternmost extension of the U.S.S.R., two miles northwest of its companion island on the American side of the international boundary. The two islands made Bering Strait—the shortest distance between the two continents—an easy hop-skip-and-jump for immigrating ancestors of the Indians and Eskimos. The National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution jointly sent an expedition in 1936 to the islands to study remains of those earliest Americans. Kitchen middens show that Eskimos inhabited the site of this tall, weather-tight frame house 2,000 years ago. Older houses (right foreground) were built chiefly of stones, because no trees grow on these sub-Arctic islands. Driftwood and Alaskan lumber yards supplied the wood for the newer structures. The Eskimo children are educated in American mainland schools.

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Missouri: Spirit of St. Louis—and Substance, Too— Sampled by School Administrators, Feb. 26, 1940.
Pennsylvania: Susquehanna Valley Learns To Handle Floods, Apr. 22, 1940.
South Dakota: Badlands of South Dakota Give up Rare Fossil Bones, Nov. 18, 1940.
Expedition To Seek Bones of American Rhinoceros, Mar. 18, 1940.
Tennessee: Covering baseballs, Apr. 29, 1940.
Texas: Ill.: Dusting cabbages with insecticide, Feb. 19, 1940.
Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Middle Western Progressive, To Welcome N. E. A., May 13, 1940.

CENTRAL AMERICA

General: Pan American Flags Aloft for Pan American Day, Apr. 15, 1940.
Yes, We Have More Bananas Than Ever, 3 ills., Feb. 17, 1941.
Caribbean Regions: Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
France-in-America Scattered over Wide Area, Nov. 18, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: St. Lucia and Antigua, Nov. 4, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: The Bahamas and Jamaica, 1 ill., 1 map, Oct. 21, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: They Aid Older Caribbean Stations, 2 ills., Nov. 11, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: Trinidad and British Guiana, Oct. 28, 1940.
Nicaragua: Ill.: Banana raft, Feb. 17, 1941.
Panama Canal Zone: New U. S. Defense Bases: They Aid Older Caribbean Stations, 2 ills., Nov. 11, 1940.

SOUTH AMERICA

General: Pan American Flags Aloft for Pan American Day, Apr. 15, 1940.
Argentina: La Plata River Plays Part in Western Hemisphere Defense, Feb. 3, 1941.
Misiones Territory Is Argentina's Inland Florida, Nov. 4, 1940.
Additional ill.: Meat packing plant, La Plata, May 13, 1940.
Bolivia: South America's Lake Titicaca To Have North American Fish, Feb. 26, 1940.
Additional ill.: Indians, Lake Titicaca, Feb. 3, 1941.
Brazil: Ills.: Santa Claus, São Paulo, Dec. 16, 1940; Loading bananas, Santos, Feb. 17, 1941.
British Guiana: Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: Trinidad and British Guiana, Oct. 28, 1940.
French Guiana: France-in-America Scattered over Wide Area, Nov. 18, 1940.
Paraguay: La Plata River Plays Part in Western Hemisphere Defense, Feb. 3, 1941.
Peru: South America's Lake Titicaca To Have North American Fish, Feb. 26, 1940.
Uruguay: La Plata River Plays Part in Western Hemisphere Defense, Feb. 3, 1941.
U. S.-Uruguay Agreement for All-American Defense Bases, 2 ills., Dec. 2, 1940.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Australia: "Front Line," for Australia and New Zealand, Is Southeast Asia, 2 ills., Jan. 6, 1941.
Old Australia, Land of Wonders, Sends Newest Diplomat to U. S., 3 ills., Mar. 18, 1940.
New Zealand: "Front Line," for Australia and New Zealand, Is Southeast Asia, 2 ills., Jan. 6, 1941.

ISLANDS

Antigua: Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: St. Lucia and Antigua, Nov. 4, 1940.
Azores: Horta in the Azores: Mid-Atlantic City of Wings, Mar. 18, 1940.
Bahama Islands: Bahamian Sponge Industry Hard Hit by Fungus Disease, 2 ills., Apr. 15, 1940.
Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: The Bahamas and Jamaica, 1 ill., 1 map, Oct. 21, 1940.
Bermuda Islands: Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: Newfoundland and Bermuda, Oct. 14, 1940.
Canary Islands: Fortified Canary Islands: A "Loaded Gun" over East Atlantic, 2 ills., Jan. 27, 1941.
Crete: Crete: Greek Key to Mediterranean Naval Strategy, 2 ills., Dec. 2, 1940.
Cuba: New U. S. Defense Bases: They Aid Older Caribbean Stations, 2 ills., Nov. 11, 1940.
Additional ill.: Cuban flag, La Cabaña Fortress, Habana, Apr. 15, 1940.
Dodecanese Islands: Italy's "Baker's Dozen" of Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean, Jan. 6, 1941.
Greenland: Greenland Brings War Questions to New World, May 6, 1940.
Guadeloupe: France-in-America Scattered over Wide Area, Nov. 18, 1940.
Hawaiian Islands: Eruption Rips Mauna Loa, Hawaiian Volcano Giant, Apr. 29, 1940.
U. S. Bases in Pacific: From Philippines to Alaska to Canal Zone, Nov. 18, 1940.
Iceland: Old-New Iceland and Hands across the Sea, Apr. 8, 1940.
Jamaica: Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: The Bahamas and Jamaica, 1 ill., 1 map, Oct. 21, 1940.
Madagascar: France in Two Hemispheres: World's Second-Largest Empire, 2 ills., Nov. 25, 1940.
Malta: Malta, Now Veteran of Italian and German Attacks, Feb. 10, 1941.
Marquesas Islands: Ill.: Natives cooking, Feb. 17, 1941.
Martinique: France-in-America Scattered over Wide Area, Nov. 18, 1940.
Pacific Islands (French): France in Two Hemispheres: World's Second-Largest Empire, 2 ills., Nov. 25, 1940.
Puerto Rico: New U. S. Defense Bases: They Aid Older Caribbean Stations, 2 ills., Nov. 11, 1940.
Rhodes: Ill.: Medieval walls, city of Rhodes, Jan. 6, 1941.
St. Lucia: Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: St. Lucia and Antigua, Nov. 4, 1940.
St. Pierre and Miquelon: France-in-America Scattered over Wide Area, Nov. 18, 1940.
Sicily: Sicily Gives First German Toe Hold in Mediterranean, 1 ill., 1 map, Feb. 17, 1941.
Additional ills.: Ruins of ancient theater, Taormina, Dec. 9, 1940; Columns, Monreale cathedral, Feb. 3, 1941.

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England—*Continued*
London Is One of World's Best Air Targets, 2 ills., Oct. 7, 1940.
London's Square-Mile City Within a City, Jan. 20, 1941.
Minute Visits to the Midlands (Birmingham and Coventry), Dec. 9, 1940.
Tower of London's Ravens Among World's Privileged Pets, Dec. 2, 1940.
Estonia: *See* U. S. S. R. (European).
Finland: Finnish Battlefields Beside Ladoga, Europe's Largest Lake, Mar. 4, 1940.
New Boundaries for a Shorn Finland, Apr. 1, 1940.
Turku Now Finland's Leading Winter Port, Feb. 19, 1940.
Vital Viipuri, Chief Soviet Objective in East Finland, Mar. 11, 1940.
"Waistline" Sector of Finland's Fighting Front, Feb. 26, 1940.
France: France's Lorraine Borderland a Perennial War Hostage, Dec. 9, 1940.
"Invasion Ports" of France Feel British Blows, Jan. 27, 1941.
Mont St. Michel: Historic Bit of France in the English Channel, 2 ills., Apr. 22, 1940.
What Is Left of France, Oct. 14, 1940.
Additional ills.: Butcher shop, Avranches, Normandy, May 13, 1940; Seine river from tower of Notre Dame, Paris, Jan. 20, 1941.
French Empire: France in Two Hemispheres: World's Second-Largest Empire, 2 ills., Nov. 25, 1940.
See also Caribbean Regions, French Indo-China, *and* Levant States.
German-Held Territories: New Europe Map Shows Six Countries Enlarged, May 6, 1940.
See also Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, *and* Romania.
Germany: Bombed Sylt Island, Strategic Base of Northernmost Germany, 1 map, Apr. 8, 1940.
France's Lorraine Borderland a Perennial War Hostage, Dec. 9, 1940.
German Guards at Central Europe's "Front Door": The Moravian Pass, Mar. 11, 1940.
Germany's Industrial Ruhr, Feb. 10, 1941.
War Targets in Germany: Two of Europe's Greatest Inland Ports (Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and Hamborn-Duisburg), 2 ills., Jan. 6, 1941.
Additional ill.: Meat store, Frankfurt, May 13, 1940.
Gibraltar: Gibraltar's Unbolted Back Door, 2 ills., Nov. 11, 1940.
Great Britain: Each British Port Plays Special Commercial Rôle, 2 ills., Dec. 16, 1940.
See also Eire, England, *and* Northern Ireland; *also British Empire territories*: Australia, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Canada, Caribbean Regions, Gibraltar, Labrador, Malta, New Zealand, *and* Newfoundland.
Greece: Embattled Greece, Where History Repeats Itself, 3 ills., Nov. 18, 1940.
Greece and Italy, Now First-Time Modern Foes, Dec. 9, 1940.
Modern War Amidst Athens' Ancient Monuments, Nov. 25, 1940.
Soldiers in Skirts: The Evzones of Greece, Dec. 16, 1940.
Why Are the Balkans the "Powder Keg of Europe"? 3 ills., Nov. 4, 1940.
Additional ill.: Ancient *ostraca*, Athens, Nov. 4, 1940.
See also Crete.
Hungary: Hungary: Monarch-less Monarchy Ruled by Fleet-less Admiral, 3 ills., Apr. 8, 1940.
Transylvania's Population Tangle Nine Centuries Old, Oct. 28, 1940.
Additional ill.: Children acting Christmas pageant, Dec. 16, 1940.
Ireland: *See* Eire *and* Northern Ireland.
Italy: "Bitter" Adriatic, Contested Sea Pocket of the Mediterranean, Apr. 29, 1940.
Puglia No Longer the "Thirsty Land" of Italy, 2 ills., Feb. 19, 1940.
War Targets in Italy: Industrial Turin and Frequented Naples, Jan. 20, 1941.
Additional ills.: Charcoal-burning bus, Pola, Apr. 8, 1940; Drying corn near Turin, May 6, 1940.
See also Albania, Dodecanese Islands, Italian East Africa, Libia, *and* Sicily.
Latvia: *See* U. S. S. R. (European).
Lithuania: *See* U. S. S. R. (European).
Mediterranean Regions: Headlines Dip into the Mediterranean's Ancient Geography, 2 ills., Oct. 21, 1940.
Sicilian Channel Dramatizes Duel Between Sea and Air Power, Feb. 3, 1941.
Netherlands: 1940 Toppled Kings and Governments in World-Wide Upsets, 2 ills., Jan. 20, 1941.
See also Netherlands Indies.
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Aids Britain with Field and Factory, 1 map, Dec. 16, 1940.
Norway: Neutral Norway Between Two Fires, 2 ills., Mar. 11, 1940.
Norway in the Headlines: A Fingertip Gazetteer, May 13, 1940.
Norway's Fjord-Gashed, Rock-Bound Coast, Apr. 29, 1940.
Skagerrak and Kattegat: Embattled Channel Waters of Scandinavia, Apr. 29, 1940.
Tabular Picture of Scandinavia, War's Northern Front, 2 ills., Apr. 29, 1940.
Additional ill.: Farmer drying barley, May 6, 1940.
Poland: New Europe Map Shows Six Countries Enlarged, May 6, 1940.
Poles from Vanished Poland in America for 300 Years, Apr. 15, 1940.
Two Galicias Behind Germany's Oil Quest, 2 ills., Apr. 1, 1940.
Portugal: *See* Azores.
Romania: Danube Delta Tense as Russo-German Pressure Point, Jan. 13, 1941.
Earthquake Attacks Romanian Oil Fields, Europe's Largest, Dec. 2, 1940.
King Michael's Romania Now 36 Per Cent Smaller, Oct. 7, 1940.
"Paper Peace" for Romania, Storm Center of the Balkans, 2 ills., Feb. 26, 1940.
Transylvania's Population Tangle Nine Centuries Old, Oct. 28, 1940.
Why Are the Balkans the "Powder Keg of Europe"? 3 ills., Nov. 4, 1940.
Spain: Two Galicias Behind Germany's Oil Quest, 2 ills., Apr. 1, 1940.
See also Canary Islands.
Sweden: Skagerrak and Kattegat: Embattled Channel Waters of Scandinavia, Apr. 29, 1940.
Sweden Counts Resources, May 13, 1940.
Tabular Picture of Scandinavia, War's Northern Front, 2 ills., Apr. 29, 1940.
Switzerland: Ill.: Herders and cattle, Oct. 7, 1940.
Turkey: Dardanelles and Bosporus, Held by Turks, Long Coveted by Others, Nov. 18, 1940.
Thrace, the Birthplace of Mars, Now Turkey's "Steel Fortress," Feb. 10, 1941.
Turkey, Land Bridge from Europe to Near East Oil, 2 ills., Nov. 25, 1940.
Why Are the Balkans the "Powder Keg of Europe"? 3 ills., Nov. 4, 1940.
Will the Dardanelles, Back Door to Europe, Open or Close? Apr. 22, 1940.
Additional ill.: View of Mt. Ararat, May 6, 1940.
U. S. S. R. (European): Danube Delta Tense as Russo-German Pressure Point, Jan. 13, 1941.
New Boundaries for a Shorn Finland, Apr. 1, 1940.
1940 Toppled Kings and Governments in World-Wide Upsets, 2 ills., Jan. 20, 1941.
Yugoslavia: Belgrade, Where Balkan Leaders Sought Continued Peace, Feb. 19, 1940.
"Bitter" Adriatic, Contested Sea-Pocket of the Mediterranean, Apr. 29, 1940.
Croatia: Yugoslavian Hinge of Balkan Politics, 2 ills., Apr. 15, 1940.
Why Are the Balkans the "Powder Keg of Europe"? 3 ills., Nov. 4, 1940.
Yugoslavia, An Amalgam of Nations and Peoples, Oct. 28, 1940.

NORTH AMERICA

Alaska: Big Diomede and Little Diomede: Russia 2 Miles from U. S. A., 2 ills., Feb. 17, 1941.
Additional ill.: Eskimo children and whale jawbone, Wales, Jan. 13, 1941.
Canada: Ill.: Loading grapes, Grimsby, Ontario, Mar. 18, 1940.
Labrador: Labrador, Land of Fish and Forest, Nov. 11, 1940.
Mexico: Expedition Finds Five Huge Carved Heads in Mexico, Apr. 15, 1940.
Additional ill.: Clay figurine of dog excavated at Tres Zapotes, Jan. 13, 1941.

Lumbering: "Waistline" Sector of Finland's Fighting Front, Feb. 26, 1940.
Additional ill.: Women lumberjacks, Finland, Mar. 11, 1940.
Magnesium: Magnesium: Metal with Wings, Feb. 3, 1941.
Markets and Venders: Ills.: Market place, Alberobello, Italy, Feb. 19, 1940; Ice cream peddler, Vigo, Spain, Apr. 1, 1940; Market, Nowy Targ, Galicia, Germany, Apr. 1, 1940; Outdoor market, Tangier, Dec. 2, 1940; Javanese vender carrying pole-basket, Batavia, Jan. 6, 1941.
Meats: Commodities in the News: No. 2, Meats and the World's Muscle, 3 ills., May 13, 1940.
Additional ill.: Unloading mutton, Royal Albert Dock, London, Dec. 16, 1940.
Metalworking: Ills.: Silverware factory, Mar. 11, 1940; Making silver wire, China, Apr. 22, 1940.
Mines and Minerals: *See* Coal, Gold, Iron and Steel, Magnesium, Silver, *and* Tin.
Money: Yuans, Yens, Sens, and Bahts: Money in Asia's Pockets, 2 ills., Feb. 10, 1941.
Oil: Earthquake Attacks Romanian Oil Fields, Europe's Largest, Dec. 2, 1940.
Netherlands Indies Question Haunts Homeland and Japan, 2 ills., Apr. 1, 1940.
New Europe Map Shows Six Countries Enlarged, May 6, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: Trinidad and British Guiana, Oct. 28, 1940.
Oil of Near East Involves U. S. and 11 Other Countries, Nov. 11, 1940.
Oil-Rich Caucasus "Hot Spot" of Near East, May 6, 1940.
"Paper Peace" for Romania, Storm Center of the Balkans, 2 ills., Feb. 26, 1940.
Saudi Arabia in the Grip of Modern Progress, Apr. 22, 1940.
Rice: Ills.: Rice mill, Thailand, May 6, 1940; Vender with rice wafers, French Indo-China, Oct. 14, 1940; Rice paddies, Thailand, Dec. 9, 1940.
Rope: Ill.: Ropewalk, Sicily, Feb. 17, 1941.
Rubber: Netherlands Indies Question Haunts Homeland and Japan, 2 ills., Apr. 1, 1940.
Salt: Ill.: Salt pans, Eritrea, Feb. 10, 1941.
Sheep and Sheep Raising: Ills.: Hauling wool, Australia, Mar. 18, 1940; Shearing ram, Hungary, Apr. 8, 1940; Agricultural students and sheep, North Island, New Zealand, Jan. 6, 1941.
Silk: Ill.: Silk cocoons, Bulgaria, Nov. 4, 1940.
Silver: Dramatic Career of Silver, Mar. 11, 1940.
Additional ills.: Chinese craftsmen making silver wire, Apr. 22, 1940; Chinese money, Feb. 10, 1941.
Spices: Netherlands Indies Question Haunts Homeland and Japan, 2 ills., Apr. 1, 1940.
Sponges: Bahamian Sponge Industry Hard Hit by Fungus Disease, 2 ills., Apr. 15, 1940.
Steel: *See* Iron and Steel.
Textiles: Ill.: Batik work, Madura, Netherlands Indies, Apr. 1, 1940.
Tin: "All-American" Problem of Tin, Oct. 28, 1940.
Wire: Wiry World of the 20th Century, Apr. 22, 1940.
Wool: Ill.: Hauling bales of wool, Australia, Mar. 18, 1940.

PEOPLES AND CULTURES

General: War Economy Changes National Habits, Apr. 8, 1940.
Abbeys: Ill.: Battle Abbey, England, Oct. 7, 1940.
Aqueducts: Ill.: Double-decked aqueduct, Crete, Dec. 2, 1940.
Big Diomede and Little Diomede: Russia 2 Miles from U. S. A., 2 ills., Feb. 17, 1941.
Archeology: Expedition Finds Five Huge Carved Heads in Mexico, Apr. 15, 1940.
Explorers Made Important Finds in 1940 in Spite of War Menace, 2 ills., Jan. 13, 1941.
Architecture: Ills.: Lamasery and butter sculpture, Tibet, Feb. 26, 1940; Cathedral, Turku, Finland, Feb. 19, 1940; Pagoda, Ningsia, China; Air view of Mont St. Michel, France; Houses, Jidda, Arabia, Apr. 22, 1940; Civic Center and Courthouse, Milwaukee, May 13, 1940; St. Paul's Cathedral, London; Battle Abbey, England, Oct. 7, 1940; Tower of London, Dec. 2, 1940; Air view of Kenilworth Castle, England; Ancient theater, Sicily, Dec. 9, 1940; Onion-shaped cupolas, Vâlcov, U. S. S. R., Jan. 13, 1941; Gargoyle, Notre Dame, Paris; Dome of U. S. Capitol, Jan. 20, 1941; Church, Ethiopia; Minaret, Turkey, Feb. 10, 1941.
Castles and Palaces: Ills.: Château d'If, Marseille, France, Oct. 14, 1940; Tower of London, Dec. 2, 1940; Air view of Kenilworth Castle, England, Dec. 9, 1940.
Census: Census and the American Scene, Oct. 14, 1940.
Children: Ills.: Navajo boy, Mar. 4, 1940; Norwegian girl, Mar. 11, 1940; Hungarian baby, Apr. 8, 1940; Croatian boys, Apr. 15, 1940; Swedish family, Apr. 29, 1940; Playground and children, Kobe, Japan, Oct. 28, 1940; Albanian girl gathering firewood, Nov. 4, 1940; Filipino boys with model airplanes, Nov. 18, 1940; Newsboys, Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 2, 1940; Boy hauling peat, Galway, Eire, Dec. 9, 1940; Hungarian children acting Christmas pageant, Dec. 16, 1940; High school boys learning to handle sheep, North Island, New Zealand, Jan. 6, 1941; Eskimo children, Wales, Alaska, Jan. 13, 1941; Eskimo children, Little Diomede Island, Alaska (2 ills.), Feb. 17, 1941.
Churches, Cathedrals, and Mosques: Mont St. Michel: Historic Bit of France in the English Channel, 2 ills., Apr. 22, 1940.
Additional ills.: Cathedral, Turku, Finland, Feb. 19, 1940; St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Oct. 7, 1940; Onion-shaped cupolas, Vâlcov, U. S. S. R., Jan. 13, 1941; Gargoyle, Notre Dame, Paris, Jan. 20, 1941; Columns, Monreale cathedral, Sicily; Interior of mosque, Giarabub, Libia, Feb. 3, 1941; Minaret, Thrace, Turkey; Church, Ethiopia, Feb. 10, 1941.
Coins: Yuans, Yens, Sens, and Bahts: Money in Asia's Pockets, 2 ills., Feb. 10, 1941.
Costumes and Clothing: Soldiers in Skirts: The Evzones of Greece, Dec. 16, 1940.
Additional ills.: Serbian girls, Yugoslavia, Feb. 19, 1940; Korean buying hat, Mar. 4, 1940; Girl in Norwegian dress, Mar. 11, 1940; Senussi sheik, Northern Africa; Lapps, Apr. 1, 1940; Villagers, Nograd county, Hungary, Apr. 8, 1940; Croatian boys, Yugoslavia, Apr. 15, 1940; Swedish family, Apr. 29, 1940; Greek soldiers wearing the *fustanella*, Athens; Albanian girl, Nov. 4, 1940; Shepherd's shoes (*tsaruchia*), Greece, Nov. 18, 1940; Native women, French Guinea, Nov. 25, 1940; Women wearing Turkish dress, Scutari, Albania, Jan. 13, 1941.
Dams: Peacetime Engineering Projects Forged Ahead in 1940, Jan. 27, 1941.
See also Flood Control *and* Irrigation.
Dancers and dancing: Ills.: Dancers performing ancient Greek dance, Athens, Nov. 18, 1940; Greek evzones dancing, Dec. 16, 1940; Bolivian Indians, Feb. 3, 1941.
Dwellings: Puglia No Longer the "Thirsty Land" of Italy, 2 ills., Feb. 19, 1940.
Additional ills.: Korean village, Mar. 4, 1940; Navajo hogan (interior), Mar. 4, 1940; Goat's hair tent, Palestine, Oct. 21, 1940; Adobe "apartment houses," Tunisia, Nov. 25, 1940; Beehive homes, Syria, Dec. 16, 1940; Eskimo houses, Alaska, Feb. 17, 1941.
Education: Milwaukee, Middle Western Progressive, To Welcome N. E. A., May 13, 1940.
Elections: Election Day Finds 80 Million Potential Voters in U. S., Nov. 4, 1940.
Expeditions and Explorations: Badlands of South Dakota Give Up Rare Fossil Bones, Nov. 18, 1940.
Expedition To Seek Bones of American Rhinoceros, Mar. 18, 1940.
Expedition Finds Five Huge Carved Heads in Mexico, Apr. 15, 1940.
Explorers Made Important Finds in 1940 in Spite of War Menace, 2 ills., Jan. 13, 1941.
Sun's "Halo" Eclipse To Be Observed by Expedition, Apr. 1, 1940.
Flags: Pan American Flags Aloft for Pan American Day, Apr. 15, 1940.
Additional ills.: Native vender with U. S. flags displayed on head burden, Virgin Islands, Nov. 11, 1940; Sailors marching with U. S. flag, Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1941.
Flood Control: Modern Spillway for Ancient Euphrates, Garden of Eden River, May 13, 1940.
Susquehanna Valley Learns To Handle Floods, Apr. 22, 1940.
Forts and Fortresses: Gibraltar's Unbolted Back Door, 2 ills., Nov. 11, 1940.
Additional ills.: City walls, Rhodes, Jan. 6, 1941; City walls and view of harbor, Malta, Feb. 10, 1941.
Gateways: Ill.: Twig gateway, Yugoslavia, Oct. 28, 1940.
Geography: Where Does the West Begin? Apr. 22, 1940.
See also Physical Geography.

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Trinidad: Defense Bases Bring New Land under American Flag, Oct. 7, 1940.
New U. S. Defense Bases: Trinidad and British Guiana, Oct. 28, 1940.
Virgin Islands: New U. S. Defense Bases: They Aid Older Caribbean Stations, 2 ills., Nov. 11, 1940.
West Indies: *See* Antigua, Bahama Islands, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Trinidad, *and* Virgin Islands.

POLAR REGIONS

Bering Strait: Big Diomede and Little Diomede: Russia 2 Miles from U. S. A., 2 ills., Feb. 17, 1941.
See also Greenland *and* Iceland.

MAPS AND MAP MAKING

Map Making: Mapping New Expressions on the Face of the United States, Nov. 25, 1940.
New Europe Map Shows Six Countries Enlarged, May 6, 1940.
Sketch Maps: Caribbean Sea, Showing Panama Canal and Greater Antilles, Oct. 21, 1940; Denmark, and portions of Germany, Norway, and Sweden, with inset of Baltic and North Sea regions, Apr. 8, 1940; Greece, May 6, 1940; North-central England, and Wales, showing location of Liverpool, Nov. 4, 1940; Northern Ireland, and portion of Eire, Dec. 16, 1940; Sicily, Feb. 17, 1941.

TRANSPORTATION

Airplanes: Horta in the Azores: Mid-Atlantic City of Wings, Mar. 18, 1940.
Automobiles: Ills.: Buick, Japan, Nov. 11, 1940; Fiat, Turin, Italy, Jan. 20, 1941.
Boats and Ships: Navy Day Shows Off the Battleship, a Town Afloat, Oct. 21, 1940.
South America's Lake Titicaca To Have North American Fish, Feb. 26, 1940.
Additional ills.: Finnish tar boat shooting rapids, Feb. 26, 1940; Yacht, destroyer, and gondola, Grand Canal, Venice; Cruise ship in Norwegian fjord, Apr. 29, 1940; Steamer and lateen-rigged sailboats, Suez Canal, Oct. 14, 1940; U. S. warships, San Juan harbor, Puerto Rico, Nov. 11, 1940; *Bowdoin* (schooner), Battle Harbor, Labrador, Nov. 11, 1940; Curraghs, Blasket Islands, Eire, Dec. 9, 1940; Quays and ships, Southampton, England, Dec. 16, 1940; Rhine River cargo boats (2 ills.), Germany, Jan. 6, 1941; Fishing boats, Danube delta, U. S. S. R., Jan. 13, 1941; *Normandie*, Le Havre, France, Jan. 27, 1941; Raft, Nicaragua; Fruiter, Santos, Brazil, Feb. 17, 1941.
Bridges: Peacetime Engineering Projects Forged Ahead in 1940, Jan. 27, 1941.
Additional ill.: Air view of bridges over Mississippi at St. Louis, Feb. 26, 1940.
Busses: Ills.: Charcoal-burning bus, Pola, Italy, Apr. 8, 1940; Open-air bus, Antigua, West Indies, Nov. 4, 1940.
Canals: Suez Clinches Egypt's 2,000-Year Tie to European Politics, 2 ills., Oct. 14, 1940.
Carts: Ill.: Zebu-drawn carts, Thailand, Dec. 9, 1940.
Domestic Animals: Ills.: Camel with palanquin, Arabia, Mar. 4, 1940; Navajo boy with kids, Mar. 4, 1940; Donkey train, Ningsia, China, Mar. 11, 1940; Bullock team hauling wool, Australia, Mar. 18, 1940; Mule on bridge, Syria, May 13, 1940; Reindeer drawing sleds, Kiruna, Sweden, May 13, 1940; Donkey hauling peat, Galway, Eire; Zebu-drawn carts, Thailand, Dec. 9, 1940; Donkey, Loaded, Kenya-Jubaland, Jan. 13, 1941; Berber and burro, Libia; Camel, Canary Islands; Oxen plowing, Bulgaria, Jan. 27, 1941; Oxen, Thrace, Turkey, Feb. 10, 1941; Dogs, Marquesas Islands; Eskimo dogs, Alaska, Feb. 17, 1941.
Highways and Roads: Burma Road Is China's Highway of Destiny, Oct. 21, 1940.
Peacetime Engineering Projects Forged Ahead in 1940, Jan. 27, 1941.
Railroads: Peacetime Engineering Projects Forged Ahead in 1940, Jan. 27, 1941.
Rivers: Danube Delta Tense as Russo-German Pressure Point, Jan. 13, 1941.
La Plata River Plays Part in Western Hemisphere Defense, Feb. 3, 1941.
Sedan Chairs: Ill.: Sedan chair and bearers, Yunnan Province, China, Oct. 21, 1940.
Straits and Channels: Dardanelles and Bosporus, Held by Turks, Long Coveted by Others, Nov. 18, 1940.
Sicilian Channel Dramatizes Duel Between Sea and Air Power, Feb. 3, 1941.
Will the Dardanelles, Back Door to Europe, Open or Close? Apr. 22, 1940.
Trucks: Ill.: Truck and trailer transporting tank car, Turin, Italy, Jan. 20, 1941.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND AGRICULTURE

General: Minute Visits to the Midlands, Dec. 9, 1940.
War Economy Changes National Habits, Apr. 8, 1940.
Agriculture: Old Australia, Land of Wonders, Sends Newest Diplomat to U. S., 3 ills., Mar. 18, 1940.
Additional ills.: Dusting cabbages with insecticide, Texas, Feb. 19, 1940; Dividing rice crop, Java, Apr. 1, 1940; Harvesting wheat, Hungary, Apr. 8, 1940; Drying barley, Norway; Drying corn, Italy; Husking rice, Thailand, May 6, 1940; Well sweep and fields, Egypt, Oct. 14, 1940; Gardens, Chosen, Oct. 28, 1940; Rice paddies, Thailand, Dec. 9, 1940; Plowing, Bulgaria, Jan. 27, 1941; Threshing, Thrace, Turkey, Feb. 10, 1941.
See also Grains.
Bananas: Yes, We Have More Bananas Than Ever, 3 ills., Feb. 17, 1941.
Butter: China Helps with Butter Bill for Tibet's New Lama, 2 ills., Feb. 26, 1940.
Coal: Germany's Industrial Ruhr, Feb. 10, 1941.
Coffee: A War Refugee, 2 ills., Feb. 19, 1940.
Corn: Ill.: Drying corn, Italy, May 6, 1940.
Dairying: Commodities in the News: No. 3, Dairying Finds New Milky Ways, 2 ills., Oct. 7, 1940.
Additional ill.: Norwegian girl leaving for mountain pasture, Mar. 11, 1940.
Fisheries: Ills.: Shipping barreled herring, Iceland, Apr. 8, 1940; Sturgeon fishermen, Vâlcov, Bessarabia, U. S. S. R., Oct. 7, 1940; Japanese cormorant fisherman, Oct. 28, 1940.
Fruit: Ills.: Shipping grapes, Ontario, Canada, Mar. 18, 1940; Rambutan vender, Batavia, Java, Jan. 6, 1941.
See also Bananas.
Fuel: Ills.: Loading charcoal-burning bus, Pola, Italy, Apr. 8, 1940; Woman carrying furze kindling, Yugoslavia, Apr. 15, 1940; Cutting peat, Jutland, Denmark, Apr. 29, 1940; Albanian girl gathering firewood, Nov. 4, 1940; Oxcarts drawing brushwood, Turkey, Nov. 25, 1940; Hauling peat, Galway, Eire, Dec. 9, 1940.
Gold: Korea (Chosen), with Raw Materials for Resources-Poor Japan, 2 ills., Mar. 4, 1940.
Grains: Commodities in the News: No. 1, Grains and a Rationed Breadbasket, 3 ills., May 6, 1940.
"Paper Peace" for Romania, Storm Center of the Balkans, 2 ills., Feb. 26, 1940.
Additional ills.: Harvesting wheat, Hungary, Apr. 8, 1940; Thracian woman threshing, Turkey, Feb. 10, 1941.
Harbors and Ports: Each British Port Plays Special Commercial Rôle, 2 ills., Dec. 16, 1940.
"Invasion Ports" of France Feel British Blows, Jan. 27, 1941.
Liverpool, the "Tradesmen's Entrance" to England, 1 map, Nov. 4, 1940.
London Is One of World's Best Air Targets, 2 ills., Oct. 7, 1940.
Turku Now Finland's Leading Winter Port, Feb. 19, 1940.
War Targets in Germany: Two of Europe's Greatest Inland Ports (Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and Hamborn-Duisburg), 2 ills., Jan. 6, 1941.
War Targets in Italy: Industrial Turin and Frequented Naples, Jan. 20, 1941.
Additional ills.: Air view of Nassau, Bahamas, Oct. 21, 1940; San Juan, Puerto Rico, Nov. 11, 1940; Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 11, 1940; Munychia, Greece, Nov. 18, 1940; Herakleion (Candia), Crete, Dec. 2, 1940; Docks and dredges, Buenos Aires harbor, Feb. 3, 1941; View of Grand Harbour, Malta, Feb. 10, 1941.
Imports and Exports: Apple Carts of International Trade Upset by Wars, Mar. 18, 1940.
Bulk of Japanese Trade Is with U. S. and Great Britain, Nov. 11, 1940.
Commodities in the News: No. 2, Meats and the World's Muscle, 3 ills., May 13, 1940.
Iron and Steel: France's Lorraine Borderland a Perennial War Hostage, Dec. 9, 1940.
Germany's Industrial Ruhr, Feb. 10, 1941.
Sweden Counts Resources, May 13, 1940.

Rapids: Ill.: Rapids at Niskakoski, Finland, Feb. 26, 1940.
Rivers: La Plata River Plays Part in Western Hemisphere Defense, Feb. 3, 1941.
Modern Spillway for Ancient Euphrates, Garden of Eden River, May 13, 1940.
Susquehanna Valley Learns To Handle Floods, Apr. 22, 1940.
Additional ills.: Air view of Mississippi at St. Louis, Feb. 26, 1940; Thames, at London, Oct. 7, 1940.
Seas: "Bitter" Adriatic, Contested Sea Pocket of the Mediterranean, Apr. 29, 1940.
Straits and Channels: Dardanelles and Bosporus, Held by Turks, Long Coveted by Others, Nov. 18, 1940.
Sicilian Channel Dramatizes Duel Between Sea and Air Power, Feb. 3, 1941.
Skagerrak and Kattegat: Embattled Channel Waters of Scandinavia, Apr. 29, 1940.
Will the Dardanelles, Back Door to Europe, Open or Close? Apr. 22, 1940.
Volcanoes: Eruption Rips Mauna Loa, Hawaiian Volcano Giant, Apr. 29, 1940.
Additional ill.: Museum at St. Pierre, Martinique, Nov. 18, 1940.
Waterfalls: Ill.: Iguassú Falls, Argentina, Nov. 4, 1940.

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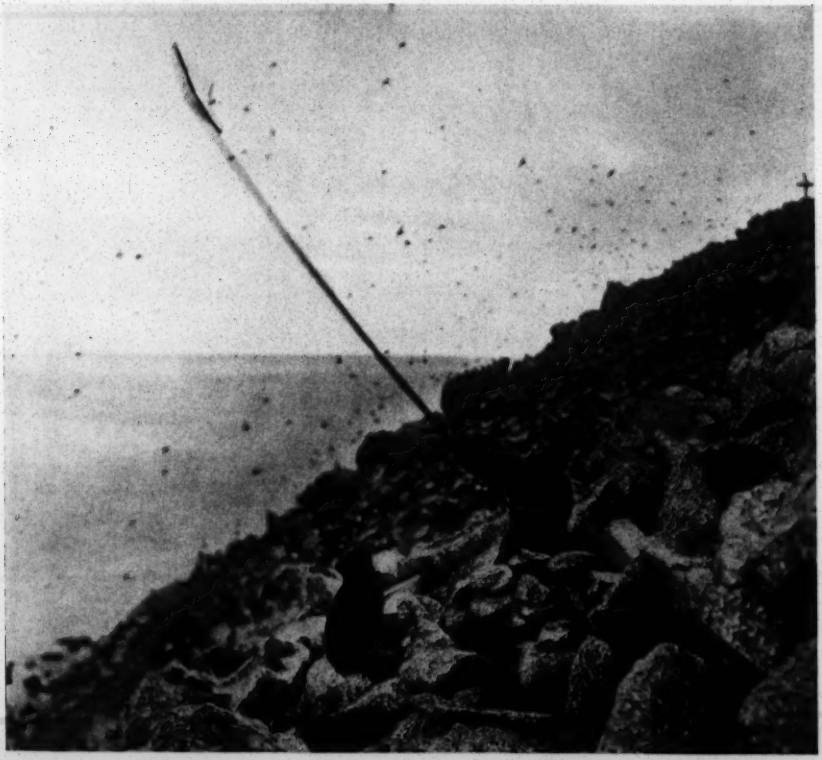
Anthropology: Explorers Made Important Finds in 1940 in Spite of War Menace, 2 ills., Jan. 13, 1941.
Astronomy: Planet Merry-Go-Round: A Line-Up of the Sun's Circling Family, 1 diagram, Mar. 4, 1940.
Sun's "Halo" Eclipse To Be Observed by Expedition, Apr. 1, 1940.
Engineering: Peacetime Engineering Projects Forged Ahead in 1940, Jan. 27, 1941.
Machinery, Instruments, etc.: Ill.: Camera used on eclipse expeditions, Apr. 1, 1940.
Meteorology: "Once-in-a-Lifetime" January Moved Arctic to Sunny South, Feb. 19, 1940.
Oceanography: Explorers Made Important Finds in 1940 in Spite of War Menace, 2 ills., Jan. 13, 1941.
Ocean's Floor Explored with Deep-Sea Soundings, Apr. 8, 1940.
Paleontology: Badlands of South Dakota Give up Rare Fossil Bones, Nov. 18, 1940.
Expedition To Seek Bones of American Rhinoceros, Mar. 18, 1940.
Explorers Made Important Finds in 1940 in Spite of War Menace, 2 ills., Jan. 13, 1941.
Radio: Sun's "Halo" Eclipse To Be Observed by Expedition, Apr. 1, 1940.
Seismology: What Is an Earthquake? New England Demonstrates, Jan. 20, 1941.
Stratosphere: Ill.: Stratosphere gondola (1935), Feb. 3, 1941.
Zoology: Explorers Made Important Finds in 1940 in Spite of War Menace, 2 ills., Jan. 13, 1941.



Photograph by Henry B. Collins, Jr.

ESKIMO RECIPE FOR AUKLET STEW: FIRST CATCH YOUR AUKLET

Birds are man's only wild animal companions on Big and Little Diomede Islands, except occasionally in winter when a fox or polar bear roams out over the ice from the mainland. Not even mice live there. Hosts of auklets, puffins, kittiwakes, and other Arctic birds breed among the rocks of the steep slopes, making the islands famous among ornithologists around the world. Poultry for dinner, as a variation from the perpetual fish diet, is caught wild on the wing, in a net on a long light pole. This Eskimo lad on Little Diomede was photographed rising excitedly from his blind in the pile of rocks to "fish" in the air for a crested auklet.

UMI

Government: Election Day Finds 80 Million Potential Voters in U. S., Nov. 4, 1940.
Inauguration Also Inaugurates Washington's Annual Tourist Trek Jan. 20, 1941.
1940 Toppled Kings and Governments in World-Wide Upsets, 2 ills., Jan. 20, 1941.
History: England's Invasion Threat Holds Headlines for Weeks, Oct. 7, 1940.
England's Plans Parallel Old Blueprints for Defense, Oct. 21, 1940.
Spirit of St. Louis—and Substance, Too—Sampled by School Administrators, Feb. 26, 1940.
Vital Viipuri, Chief Soviet Objective in East Finland, Mar. 11, 1940.
Holidays, Celebrations, and Customs: Santa Claus's International Family, 2 ills., Dec. 16, 1940.
Additional ills.: Religious celebrations: Indians, Bolivia, and Indians, Arizona, (2 ills.), Feb. 3, 1941.
Inaugurations: Inauguration Also Inaugurates Washington's Annual Tourist Trek, Jan. 20, 1941.
Indians and Eskimos: Navajo Indians Irrigate Reservation in Southwest, 2 ills., Mar. 4, 1940.
Additional ills.: Eskimos, Greenland, May 6, 1940; Seminoles, Florida, Nov. 25, 1940; Eskimo children, Alaska, Jan. 13, 1941; Indians, Island of the Sun, Bolivia; Papago Indians, Arizona, Feb. 3, 1941; Eskimo children, Little Diomede Island, Alaska (2 ills.), Feb. 17, 1941.
Irrigation: Modern Spillway for Ancient Euphrates, Garden of Eden River, May 13, 1940.
Navajo Indians Irrigate Reservation in Southwest, 2 ills., Mar. 4, 1940.
Lighthouses: Ill.: Fanaraki lighthouse, Turkey, Nov. 18, 1940.
Model Airplanes: Ill.: Filipino boys with model airplanes, Nov. 18, 1940.
Museums: Ills.: Museum at St. Pierre, Martinique, Nov. 18, 1940; National Archeological Museum, Athens, Nov. 25, 1940.
National Geographic Society: Badlands of South Dakota Give up Rare Fossil Bones, Nov. 18, 1940.
Big Diomede and Little Diomede: Russia 2 Miles from U. S. A., 2 ills., Feb. 17, 1941.
Expedition Finds Five Huge Carved Heads in Mexico, Apr. 15, 1940.
Expedition To Seek Bones of American Rhinoceros, Mar. 18, 1940.
Explorers Made Important Finds in 1940 in Spite of War Menace, 2 ills., Jan. 13, 1941.
Mapping New Expressions on the Face of the United States, Nov. 25, 1940.
New Europe Map Shows Six Countries Enlarged, May 6, 1940.
Sun's "Halo" Eclipse To Be Observed by Expedition, Apr. 1, 1940.
Additional ill.: Stratosphere gondola (1935), Feb. 3, 1941.
National Parks and Monuments: Eruption Rips Mauna Loa, Hawaiian Volcano Giant, Apr. 29, 1940.
Additional ills.: Badlands, South Dakota, Mar. 18, 1940; Nov. 18, 1940.
Pagodas: Ill.: Pagoda, Ningsia, China, Mar. 11, 1940.
Pan American Union: Pan American Flags Aloft for Pan American Day, Apr. 15, 1940.
Pyramids: Ill.: Pyramid of Maidum, Egypt, Oct. 14, 1940.
Races and Tribes: China's Ningsia Province Penetrated by Japanese Troops, 2 ills., Mar. 11, 1940.
Croatia: Yugoslavian Hinge of Balkan Politics, 2 ills., Apr. 15, 1940.
"Paper Peace" for Romania, Storm Center of the Balkans, 2 ills., Feb. 26, 1940.
Poles from Vanished Poland in America for 300 Years, Apr. 15, 1940.
Senussi Sect of the Sahara, a Factor in History Again, Feb. 3, 1941.
Additional ills.: Arabs pouring coffee, Trans-Jordan, Feb. 19, 1940; Finnish Lapps, Apr. 1, 1940; Senussi sheik, Northern Africa, Apr. 1, 1940; Native women, Netherlands Indies (2 ills.), Apr. 1, 1940; Lapp and reindeer train, Kiruna, Sweden, May 13, 1940; Hungarian Szeklers, Transylvania, Oct. 28, 1940; Australian aboriginal, Jan. 6, 1941; Gurreh tribesman, Kenya-Jubaland, Jan. 13, 1941; Libians; Berber and burro, Jan. 27, 1941; Afghans, Herat, Afghanistan, Feb. 10, 1941.
See also Indians and Eskimos.
Religion: Catholic World Includes Odd Corners of the Globe, 3 ills., Feb. 3, 1941.
China Helps with Butter Bill for Tibet's New Lama, 2 ills., Feb. 26, 1940.
Mecca Pilgrimage Ends Moslem Year, Mar. 4, 1940.
Senussi Sect of the Sahara, a Factor in History Again, Feb. 3, 1941.
Additional ill.: Monks, Finland, Mar. 4, 1940.
Sculpture: Ills.: Tibetan butter sculpture (2 ills.), Feb. 26, 1940; Bas-reliefs, Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., Mar. 18, 1940; Indian carved head found at La Venta, Mexico, Apr. 15, 1940; Elephant bas-reliefs, Angkor, French Indo-China, Jan. 13, 1941; Ruins of sculpture, Cirene, Libia; Columns, Monreale cathedral, Sicily, Feb. 3, 1941.
See also Statues and Monuments.
Sports and Games: Baseball Makes a Big Business of Pleasure, Apr. 29, 1940.
Lady on Horseback, Apr. 22, 1940.
Stamps: Stamps: Thumbnail Geography, 1 map, May 6, 1940.
Statues and Monuments: Ills.: Monument commemorating battle of Austerlitz, Mar. 11, 1940; Monument to Kosciuszko, Washington, D. C., Apr. 15, 1940; Statue of Sir Francis Drake, Plymouth, England, Oct. 21, 1940; Tomb of Greek Unknown Soldier, Athens, Nov. 4, 1940; Monument to Kemal Ataturk, Ankara, Turkey, Nov. 25, 1940; Zeus Hurling the Thunderbolt (Phidias), Athens, Nov. 25, 1940; Monument to *gauchos*, Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 2, 1940; Statue o Joan of Arc, Domremy-la-Pucelle, France, Dec. 9, 1940.
Streets and Avenues: Ills.: Boulevard, Ankara, Turkey, Nov. 25, 1940; Night view of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Throgmorton street, London, Jan. 20, 1941.
Treaties and Conferences: New Boundaries for a Shorn Finland, Apr. 1, 1940.
"Paper Peace" for Romania, Storm Center of the Balkans, 2 ills., Feb. 26, 1940.
Windmills: Ill.: Windmills, Horta, Azores, Mar. 18, 1940.

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English: London's Square-Mile City Within a City, Jan. 20, 1941.

NATURAL HISTORY

Animals: Old Australia, Land of Wonders, Sends Newest Diplomat to U. S., 3 ills., Mar. 18, 1940.
Ills.: Dancing bear, Romania, Feb. 26, 1940; Jaw of baleen whale, Alaska, Jan. 13, 1941.
See also Transportation: Domestic Animals.
Birds: Tower of London's Ravens Among World's Privileged Pets, Dec. 2, 1940.
Additional ills.: Fishing cormorant, Japan, Oct. 28, 1940; Sulphur-crested white cockatoo, Australia, Jan. 6, 1941; Auklets, Alaska, Feb. 17, 1941.
Fish: South America's Lake Titicaca To Have North American Fish, Feb. 26, 1940.
Frogs: Fashion Finds the Frog, Apr. 22, 1940.
Fruit: Yes, We Have More Bananas Than Ever, 3 ills., Feb. 17, 1941.
Sponges: Bahamian Sponge Industry Hard Hit by Fungus Disease, 2 ills., Apr. 15, 1940.
Toads: Ill.: Toads, Apr. 22, 1940.
Trees: Ill.: Dragon tree, Canary Islands, Jan. 27, 1941.

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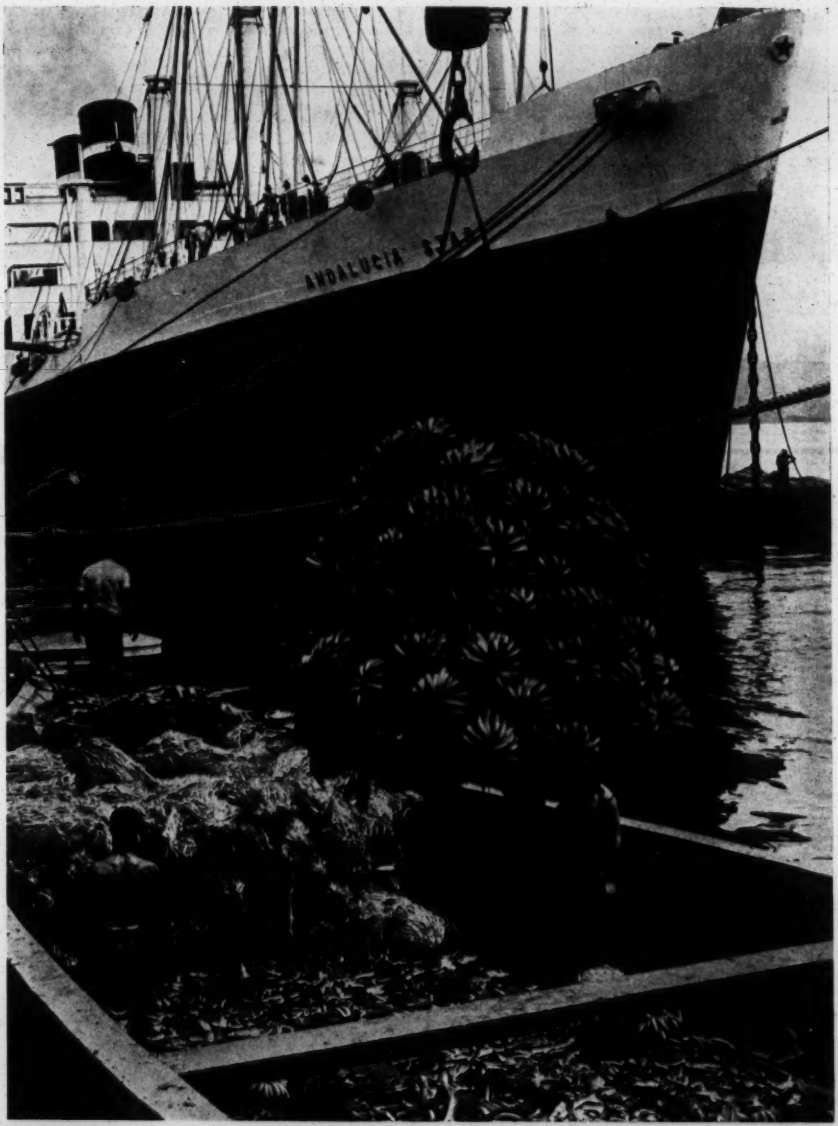
Beaches: Ills.: Santa Monica beach, California, Oct. 14, 1940; Pocitos Beach, Uruguay, Dec. 2, 1940.
Deserts: China's Ningsia Province Penetrated by Japanese Troops, 2 ills., Mar. 11, 1940.
Egypt's Fortified "Backdoor" Opens on Italian Libia, Apr. 1, 1940.
Earthquakes: What Is an Earthquake? New England Demonstrates, Jan. 20, 1941.
Erosion: Ills.: South Dakota Badlands, Mar. 18, 1940; Nov. 18, 1940.
Fjords: Norway's Fjord-Gashed, Rock-Bound Coast, Apr. 29, 1940.
Lakes: Finnish Battlefields Beside Ladoga, Europe's Largest Lake, Mar. 4, 1940.
South America's Lake Titicaca To Have North American Fish, Feb. 26, 1940.
Mountains: Ills.: View of Mount Ararat, May 6, 1940; Limestone mountains, Kwangsi, China, Nov. 25, 1940.
Oceans: Ocean's Floor Explored with Deep-Sea Soundings, Apr. 8, 1940.
Passes: German Guards at Central Europe's "Front Door": The Moravian Pass, Mar. 11, 1940.



Photograph by W. Robert Moore

LIKE OTHER "COFFEE COUNTRIES," BRAZIL ALSO SERVES BANANAS ON THE SIDE

While the higher altitudes in Brazil produce the world's largest coffee crop, the humid tropical lowlands along the Atlantic coast and the Amazon valley are dotted with the lush green foliage of banana plantations. Santos, for example, which is the seaport for the coffee crop of inland and higher São Paulo, ships bunches of the fruit grown on a million trees in its own back yard. Each bunch, or "stem," is stacked for loading into the hold of the vessel with its top toward the center of the pile; the bunch grows on the tree with the fruit pointing upward. Most of the banana exports travel southward to the temperate countries down Argentina way, almost none reaching the United States. In addition to the naturalized Asiatic banana tree cultivated on Brazilian plantations, explorers have reported the discovery of wild, possibly native, bananas in the valley of the Amazon.